

POLITICAL SCIENCE — PAPER-I

Time — Three hours

Full Marks — 100

Answer to **Question No. 1** i.e. **MCQ** type questions under Section-A must be written in English only. Answers to other questions must be written either in English or in Bengali.

It must not be answered partly in English and partly in Bengali.

This instruction should be followed scrupulously.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

SECTION — A

Answer *all* questions.

1. Select the single best answer and write it in the answer script putting option

(i) or (ii) or (iii) or (iv) as applicable :

20×1=20

Example :

Question : 'A Grammar of Politics' is written by

(i) Laski

(ii) Marx

(iii) Gandhiji

(iv) None of them

Answer : (i) Laski

- (a) The author of the famous book 'Two Treaties on Civil Government' is —

(i) Hobbes

(ii) John Locke

(iii) Rousseau

(iv) None of them

- (b) Who said, "the state is a self-conscious ethical substance and a self-knowing and self-actualising individual" ?

(i) Aristotle

(ii) Rousseau

(iii) Hegel

(iv) Kant

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(c) Who is the author of the book 'Lectures on Jurisprudence' ?

(i) Plato

(ii) John Stuart Mill

(iii) Austin

(iv) Sabine

(d) Who, among the following political scientists, was the pioneer of post behavioural revolution ?

(i) John Watson

(ii) David Easton

(iii) Ivor Jennings

(iv) B. F. Skinner

(e) The famous book 'The Human Nature in Politics' is written by —

(i) Graham Wallas

(ii) Norman Angell

(iii) Arther Bently

(iv) George Catlin

(f) The first and foremost propagator of 'System Analysis' of political life was —

(i) Karl Marx

(ii) Max Weber

(iii) David Easton

(iv) George Catlin

(g) Who, among the following philosophers had a profound influence on Gandhiji's political ideas ?

(i) Machiavelli

(ii) Hobbes

(iii) Tolstoy

(iv) Hegel

(h) Who is regarded as the 'father of modern western political thought' ?

(i) John Locke

(ii) John Stuart Mill

(iii) Machiavelli

(iv) Karl Marx

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- (i) Who, among the following philosophers, justified the existence of the system of slavery in society ?
- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (i) Aristotle | (ii) Rousseau |
| (iii) Bentham | (iv) Harold Laski |
- (j) Who said "Our own observation tells us that every state is an association of persons with a view to some good purpose" ?
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| (i) Plato | (ii) Aristotle |
| (iii) St. Augustine | (iv) Calvin |
- (k) Who, in his cybernetic analysis, emphasised the need for communication as a method of efficient functioning ?
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (i) James Mooney | (ii) Henry Fayol |
| (iii) Etzioni | (iv) Norbert Weiner |
- (l) Who said, "Rationality is concerned with the selection of preferred behaviour alternative in terms of system of values whereby the consequence of behaviour can be evaluated" ?
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Peter Self | (ii) Herbert Simon |
| (iii) L. D. White | (iv) Mc. Curdy |
- (m) In which year the Administrative Reforms Committee in India recommended the setting up of Lokpal and Lokayukta ?
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (i) 1960 | (ii) 1962 |
| (iii) 1966 | (iv) 1970 |
- (n) Who is the main propagator of the Scientific Theory of Management ?
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (i) F. W. Taylor | (ii) Hughes |
| (iii) L. D. White | (iv) Max Weber |

(o) In India which officer is generally appointed as the District Returning Officer at the time of election ?

(i) State Election Commissioner

(ii) District Judge

(iii) District Magistrate

(iv) None of them

(p) At the time of formation of ASEAN, how many states became its members ?

(i) 4

(ii) 5

(iii) 6

(iv) 7

(q) The OAU was formed in the year —

(i) 1962

(ii) 1963

(iii) 1964

(iv) 1965

(r) Which member-state of G8 has been suspended and debarred by other members from attending the 40th summit of the organisation ?

(i) Germany

(ii) France

(iii) USA

(iv) Russia

(s) The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries was formed in the year —

(i) 1959

(ii) 1960

(iii) 1964

(iv) 1965

(t) 'The Protection of Human Rights Act' was enacted in India in the year —

(i) 1993

(ii) 1994

(iii) 1995

(iv) 1996

SECTION – B

Answer any *six* of the following questions.

6×6=30

2. Briefly discuss the main features of historical approach to the study of Political Science.
3. Explain the meaning of the term 'Dictatorship of the proletariat' in the light of Marxism.
4. Describe, in brief, Kautilya's views regarding the duties of the king.
5. Mention five major contributions of Machiavelli in the western political thought.
6. Write a short note on the Marxian concept of bureaucracy.
7. Analyse the importance of 'Accountability' as an administrative behaviour.
8. Briefly explain the meaning of the term 'Globalization'.
9. Describe the main objectives behind the formation of SAARC as a regional arrangement.

SECTION – C

Answer any *five* of the following questions.

5×10=50

10. Analyse the behavioural approach to the study of Political Science.
11. Discuss the basic tenets of the Idealistic Theory regarding the nature of the state.
12. Analyse Plato's concept of Justice and point out the limitations of his concept.
13. Give a brief outline of Manu's political ideas.
14. Analyse Classical Theory of Management regarding the administration of state.
15. Discuss the role of Propaganda as an instrument and technique of state interaction.
16. Describe the fundamental features of Indian foreign policy.

6+4=10

POLITICAL SCIENCE — PAPER-II

Time – Three hours

Full Marks – 100

Answer to **Question No. 1** i.e. **MCQ** type questions under **Section-A** must be written in English only. Answers to other questions must be written either in English or in Bengali. It must not be answered partly in English and partly in Bengali. This instruction should be followed scrupulously.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

SECTION – A

Answer all questions.

1. Select the single best answer and write it in the answer script putting option either (i) or (ii) or (iii) or (iv) as applicable : 20×1=20

Example :

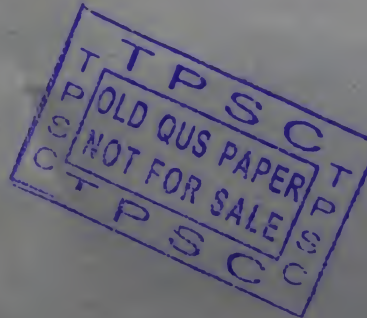
Question : The present Constitution of the People's Republic of China came into force in the year

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (i) 1975 | (ii) 1978 |
| (iii) 1982 | (iv) 1983 |

Answer : (iii) 1982

- (a) Who, among the following leaders, did not participate in the First Session of Indian National Congress held in Bombay ?

- (i) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (ii) Feroze Shah Mehta
- (iii) Badruddin Tayabjee
- (iv) Surendranath Banerjee



[Turn over

(b) In which session of the Indian National Congress the rift between the moderates and extremists reached at the breaking point ?

- (i) Benares Session (1905)
- (ii) Surat Session (1907)
- (iii) Calcutta Session (1885)
- (iv) Lucknow Session (1916)

(c) In which year Non - Cooperation Movement was withdrawn by M. K. Gandhi ?

- (i) 1920
- (ii) 1921
- (iii) 1923
- (iv) 1922

(d) The famous 'Dandi March' was started by Gandhiji in the year —

- (i) 1929
- (ii) 1930
- (iii) 1931
- (iv) 1932

(e) Which article of the Constitution of India directed the state to take steps for the formation of Village Panchayats ?

- (i) Art. 39
- (ii) Art. 40
- (iii) Art. 45
- (iv) Art. 46

(f) 'Magna Carta', one of the most important sources of British Constitution, was signed in the year

- (i) 1210
- (ii) 1211
- (iii) 1214
- (iv) 1215

(g) The Petition of Rights was placed by the members of House of Commons to the King in the year —

- (i) 1625
- (ii) 1628
- (iii) 1630
- (iv) 1640

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(h) The Glorious Revolution in England took place in the year —

(i) 1688

(ii) 1789

(iii) 1763

(iv) 1820

(i) Who is generally recognised as the first Prime Minister of England ?

(i) Sir Robert Walpole

(ii) Lord Solisbury

(iii) Bonar Law

(iv) Stanly Baldwin

(j) Which one of the following acts established supremacy of the House of Commons over the House of Lords ?

(i) The Minister of the Crown Act, 1937

(ii) The Chequers Estate Act, 1917

(iii) Reform Act, 1832

(iv) The Parliamentary Act of 1911

(k) Who was the first President of the USA ?

(i) George Washington

(ii) James Madison

(iii) Alexander Hamilton

(iv) Benjamin Franklin

(l) The 'Bill of Rights' was added to the Constitution of the USA in the year —

(i) 1776

(ii) 1786

(iii) 1789

(iv) 1791

(m) 'The Declaration of Independence' was announced in America on —

(i) 4th July, 1776

(ii) 12th June, 1776

(iii) 1st March, 1781

(iv) None of these

(n) Which President of the USA announced the liberation of slaves in the USA ?

- (i) Woodrow Wilson
- (ii) Abraham Lincoln
- (iii) Dwight Eisenhower
- (iv) Richard Nixon

(o) Which one of the following articles of the Constitution of the USA deals with the procedure of amendment to the Constitution ?

- (i) Art. I
- (ii) Art. II
- (iii) Art. III
- (iv) Art. V

(p) The term of office of the members of the National People's Congress in the People's Republic of China is —

- (i) 5 years
- (ii) 6 years
- (iii) 3 years
- (iv) 2 years

(q) The minimum age required for the post of President in the People's Republic of China is —

- (i) 25 years
- (ii) 30 years
- (iii) 35 years
- (iv) 45 years

(r) As per the Constitution of the People's Republic of China 'the highest organ of state power' is —

- (i) The National People's Congress
- (ii) The Communist Party of China
- (iii) The People's Liberation Army
- (iv) The President of the People's Republic of China

(s) In the People's Republic of China, the power to interpret the Constitution has been vested in —

- (i) The National People's Congress
- (ii) The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress
- (iii) The State Council
- (iv) The Communist Party of China

(t) The highest executive and administrative organ in the People's Republic of China is —

- (i) The National People's Congress
- (ii) The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress
- (iii) The State Council
- (iv) The Communist Party of China

SECTION – B

Answer any *six* questions.

6×5=30

2. Discuss in brief, the differences between the methods of moderates and extremists in the Indian national movement.
3. Briefly describe the functions of the village panchayats in Tripura.
4. Describe the financial powers of the House of Commons in Britain.
5. Explain briefly why the Conventions are obeyed in England.
6. Describe five major features of the Constitution of the USA.
7. Why is the Senate regarded as the most powerful second chamber in the world ? Give any five reasons.

8. Describe the major functions of the State Council of the People's Republic of China in brief.

9. Briefly mention the basic principles of Chinese economic system.

SECTION - C

Answer any *five* of the following questions.

5×10=50

10. Describe briefly the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

11. Describe the objectives and significance of Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution of India.

4+6=10

12. Describe the sources of the British Constitution.

13. Analyse the role of Speaker in the British House of Commons.

14. Discuss the relationship of the President of the USA with the Congress and Cabinet.

6+4=10

15. Evaluate the role of the People's Liberation Army in the Chinese political system.

16. Analyse the nature of judicial review in the US constitutional system.